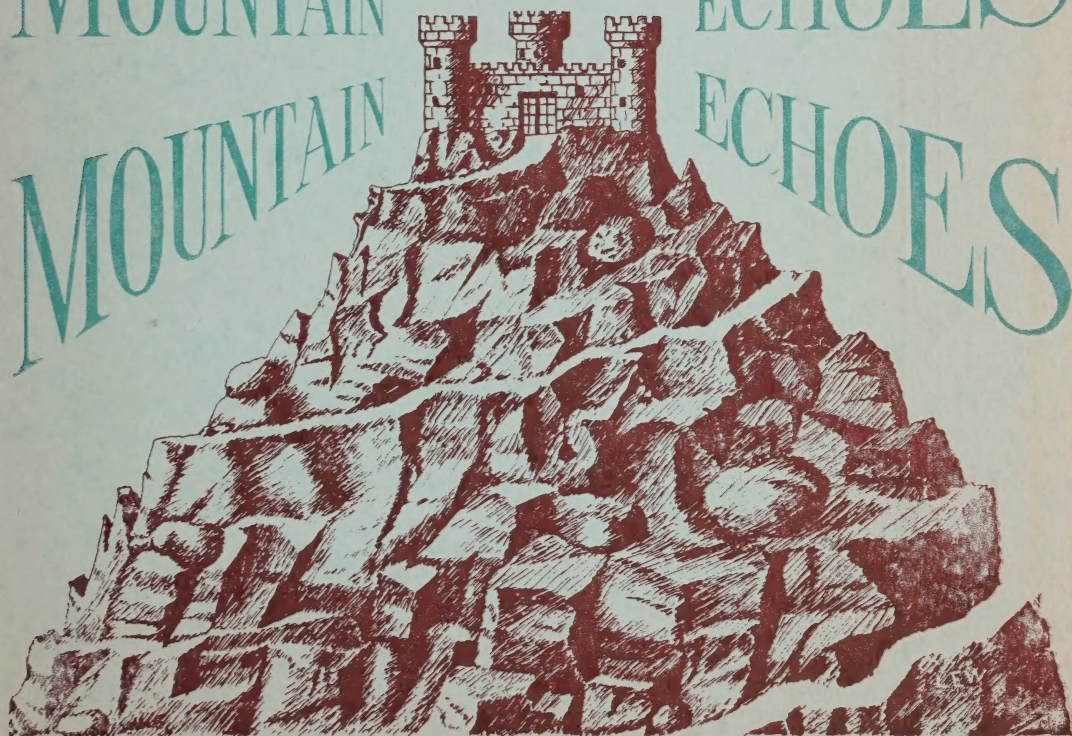


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MOUNTAIN ECHOES
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Volume 7

February--1958--March

Number 5

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to Shop at*

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MOUNTAIN ECHOES is published by the inmates of the Manitoba Penitentiary with the kind permission of Major-General R. B. Gibson, Commissioner of Penitentiaries. It is designed to provide inmates with an opportunity for self-expression and a medium for discussion of public problems, and in the interest of promoting useful thought and action within the institution.



No articles of a scurrilous or defamatory nature or in any way detrimental to the administration of justice will be published. The views expressed herein are not necessarily those of the administration or editorial staff.

CENSUS

January 18 to February

Population	399
High Number	7616
Received	19
Discharged	9
Tickets-Of-Leave	2
Pardons	0
Escapes	0
Deaths	0
Transfers-Out	2
Transfers-In	0
Deported	1

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Mountain Echoes

February—March

Volume 7

No. 5

Administration	1
Contents	2
Concerning This Issue	3
Editorial	4
Letter to Patrick	6
Hanging's No Cure	8
John Howard Chief	10
Grosney Pix	12
Dread Disease	14
Meet Padre	16
Chaplain Bedford	17
Humor Page	18
News in Brief	19
Dale Carnegie	20
Sports	21—24

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Concerning This Issue

This issue of Mountain Echoes would normally be the February issue alone but in an effort to schedule our publication a month in advance, this will be booked as a combination February-March issue. The April issue will appear at the end of March.

In this issue are word portraits of our two chaplains. Both were written by members of Writers Workshop. Harry Wisby did the spade work on the Rev. McNiell feature and Frank Kramaric handled the feature on Father Bedford. Pat Saito, who contributed "Dread Disease" is also a W. W. student as is Al Jackson who handled the Dale Carnegie Class report.

Wanted: One editor for Mountain Echoes. Following is the list of requirements as set out by an unnamed St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary scribe some years ago.

A good prison editor must be one whose editorial policy agrees with the ideas of hundreds of other inmates no two of whom think or reason alike. He must refrain from expressing his personal views lest he be accused of foisting silly opinions best kept to himself, yet he must not be a parrot. He must hold the interest of his readers, most of whom relish nothing but bad news about those in authority.

He must make no enemies lest he find all news-sources closed against him; nor dare he ever pause to make friends lest it seem they are influencing the policy of his publication. He must be thick skinned as a rhinoceros, to withstand the barbs of outspoken critics, yet acutely sensitive to every vagrant breeze that might develop into a tornado of general disapproval.

He must write forcefully, pulling no punches, without incurring the displeasure of those punched. He must be tactful without deceit; deceitful without being caught and he must paint a vivid, colorful picture with grey paint.

He must have some education, also histrionic ability to conceal his knowledge, lest he be termed superior by his writers and readers. He must give an honest opinion on rejected copy without offending the contributor. He must be fearless in his opinions, but his opinions must agree with those of his interrogator—yet he must not jeopardize the integrity of his publication by being two-faced. This good editor never makes an error. He can ride two horses in the opposite direction at the same time. He does this while straddling a fence with both ears to the ground, meanwhile keeping his shoulder to the wheel.

These, my friends, are the qualifications for a good prison editor. There has never been and never will be
A GOOD PRISON EDITOR.



Editorially Speaking

by Don Lobb

David L. Kirk, for many years chief editorial writer of the Spokane Daily Chronicle and winner of many awards for excellence in writing, recently made this contribution to the deluge of words dealing with the contentious subject of modern penology.

"Penitentiaries and reformatories are not stopping crime. They are not salvaging the human values in criminals. They serve as a stockade in which dangerous men, and men thought to be dangerous, are penned up so that they may not practise acts of violence on their fellowmen."

In simple phrases he has succeeded in stating the case accurately.

What is there in the present system, other than actual confinement of dangerous men that could not be better accomplished outside the walls? What is there in high stone walls, steel bars, hard beds and concrete floors to bring out the good in men?

Education and trade training could be better acquired in surroundings more conducive to study and self-improvement.

In order to improve himself a man requires encouragement, prompting, assistance and the faith of his fellowmen. Without these things there can be little incentive to accomplish anything.

Mr. Kirk had this to add: "Because of human frailty some men err. If they are detected in these errors they are shut up within walls as an example to others, who, chances are, will think little of their fate when the time comes for them to make mistakes. They become prisoners and prisoners they remain, although the all-seeing God knows that save for His grace a great host of mortals on the outside would share their confinement."

Convict Writing Team

Jackson, Mich. (PPS) — Behind the bleak walls of Southern Michigan Prison a convicted slayer and a forger are at work, writing tales of the outdoors and children's stories.

The inmate authors, William Morey, 22, serving life for murder and Robert Dale, serving two to 14 years for forgery write under the pen name Dale Morey.

About 40 per cent of their output is accepted for publication. Their newest book is 'Timothy the Timid Tiger.'

Ex-Con Leads Way

Earnest (Tip) Rumsby, a 38-year-old ex-convict, started a project one year ago which he calls 'Youth Anonymous' based on a single principle—helping the youngsters who have been in trouble to help themselves.

He was given \$10,000 by the Rotary Clubs International to carry on through his first year, and an additional \$10,000 at the end of the year. It was the first time in history the club had repeated a service grant to anyone.

As Seen Darkly Through A Glass

Have you ever noticed how some men always look out on the world through tinted glasses? Sometimes the glasses are tinted a rosy pink, but most frequently they are dark grey, or even black.

Regardless of what happens, they can always be expected to find fault, to see the darker side. Their whole purpose in life seems to be to censure and find fault. They spend their days low-rating any and everything that crosses their path. They are cynics and in a certain respect they are sick.

It takes little imagination and even less experience to note the dangers inherent in cynicism. Once a man loses sight of the finer side of human nature he cuts himself off from those aspirations and ideals that make life worthwhile. He becomes prey to all the dangers that lurk in the weaker elements of human nature.

No man is more exposed to the danger of cynicism than a man in prison and for him it is a luxury he can ill-afford. He naturally longs for the day when he will be released. If he is to stay out, it ill behooves him to be burdened with a state of mind that can only cause him more trouble.

Certainly prison life is difficult. It is hard for a man to submit to the seemingly endless procession of days when every waking hour will be supervised and regulated. It is hard for a man to know that days and even years of his life are slipping away and he has nothing to show for them. The thousand and one daily experiences of serving a sentence in prison are no picnic, but is one or a combination of these hardships an excuse for undermining one's only hope of happiness.

How is a man to face up to the difficulties of prison life without becoming warped in his outlook?

He must face them like a man, and like a man let him recall in the first instance whose fault it is that he is here. Regardless of rationalizations, each of us knows what brought this misfortune upon us.

Perhaps if we use the rigors of prison life to discipline wayward nature, it will not betray us again. It serves no useful purpose to blame someone else. Someday we will have to stand on our own two feet again. Everything depend on us.

In the rare instance where circumstances and not malice has caused us to be in prison, or in the rarer instances where an error in justice sentenced us, there is still little excuse for the self-pity that breeds cynicism.



Franklin D. Roosevelt Views Parole



After the necessarily strict routine of prison life, it is difficult for a discharged prisoner to stand on his own feet in the swift-running currents of a free man's world. Often if he has been in prison very long he will have lost the habit of making his own decisions. He usually faces tremendous difficulties in finding a job. In many cases his prison record cuts him off from the friendship of law-abiding people. These circumstances tend to push a man back to a life of crime unless we make it our business to help him overcome them. That is the reason I have long been of the opinion that parole is the most promising method of terminating a prison sentence. Parole is the conditional release of an offender under expert supervision while the state still has control over him. It is an integral part of the treatment begun the moment a man enters a correctional institution.

Happy 17th of Ireland, Patrick

Hilltop Boys Home,
Stony Mountain, Man.

Dear Patrick:

Top O' The Marnin' to Ye (and the rest of the day to meself) 'tis a pleasure indeed to be writing to you again to give you a bit of the news around the old Alma Mater.

Sure I know how sad you must be out there in the cruel world, while all of your old friends and relatives are here in the warmth and comfort of the Old School.

Father Kelly, him that had the knack of the left-handed shillelagh, you'll mind, was after asking for you just the other day and I was happy to put in a good word for you. After he learned how the old Warden had expelled you, he sent along his sympathy and says he'll have a word with the new man and perhaps we'll be having you back. I know you'll be pleased.

You'll be remembering Casey. Him that had the misfortune to be expelled by Warden before you. Well it seems that he is taken with drinking up the pay check and carousing around the town don't you know, when the ball and chain had a word about it with Father Kelly, (the same). Now Father Kelly hespies Casey taking his ease in front of the pool hall with a copy of the Dublin Post to pass the time and he walks right up and stares him in the eye.

Casey, he's not surprised like, his mother having the gift of the second sight and all and Casey being a boy after her heart. "Father," he sez, "What do you suppose would be after causing the gout?"

Father Kelly (the left-handed shillelagh one) replies quick as a wink, "Why Casey," he sez, "sure and it's caused by the drinking and fighting and carousing around, so it is!"

"Ye don' say!" sez Casey.

"Indeed I do," replies the good Father (the same), "and why do you ask?"

"Why," sez Casey, "I was after reading here in the Dublin Post as how the Pope was very ill with it!!!"

To which the good Father is given to walking away in a bit of a blather.

And you'll mind Donovan, Pat. Him that took to the box-fighting for money. Well now, he's given it up. It seems that when the finance company took away the fine Kelly-green Cadillac he was after buying on the down payment plan, the heart went right out of him.

He's come back to the Old School for a ten-year refresher, and would you believe it, it took three fights with Clancy before we broke him of starting right into battle without so much as a gouge in the eye by way of a preliminary. He's taken up the shillelagh and except for a weakish sort of backhand, he's near as good as you were when you left us.

And speaking of shillelaghs lad, sure and I've figured out a weakness in the defence of O'Rielly, him that broke my fine old straight-grain 34-incher with his head in a bit of a brannigan in '51.

I got me a curly maple 34-inch, two-hander with a mite of a knot the size of my fist to the end of it, and adopted a sort of modified Ben Hogan-Mickey Mantle stance. This is the way of it.

You face the O'Rielly (him that broke that fine old straight-grain oak of mine in a bit of a brannigan in '51,) with an open stance and the weight on the right foot. With the wrists sort of cocked mind you, and the knotty end level with the back of your neck, you sight along about O'Rielly's jawbone and when you reach the top of the backstroke, snap the wrists straight, shift the weight to the ball of the foot, keeping the shillelagh level at all times and follow all the way through.

Now if you've connected just right O'Rielly will bend a little at the knees and now here's the real secret. Without so much as a HOW DE DO, shift the weight from the ball of the left foot back on to the ball of the right foot and backhand him alongside the jaw. This will bend him a wee mite more so the forehand smash you learned in the fundamental play here will drop him all the way to his knees.

Here a few belts with the brogan will soften him up so you can fist fight him down in about eight fast rounds.

Should you feel the need of practice lad, I'll come to the point of this writing.

A distant relative of ours dropped in for a two-year holiday and he was kind enough to bring a message from my good wife, your Auntie Kate.

Sure and she's a fine lass, is your Aunt Kate, and a good wife she's been to me the 19 years since I've been serving my apprenticeship here, but it seems she's feeling a mite lonely and blue these days.

Anyhow Pat, this second cousin on your father's side, as dropped in for the holiday was saying as how she's not had a decent clout on the noggin since I left and the bells have stopped ringing in her head. This bothers her. In fact if I've had the telling of it right, the silence is driving her crazy, and her always a fine hand to stand up to a few practice swings with the shillelagh.

Do you see now Pat, 'tis a selfish motive I know for writing a letter, but you'd be after doing me a fine service if you'd sort of clout her a 'couple to help over a bad spell and it would give you a chance to try the working of the new style I told you about.

Drop me a note when you get a chance,

Your loving uncle.

999 0'4

P. S. And a Happy 17th of Ireland to you and the good wife. Do be sure to raise the young Ryans to be fine upstanding lads and remind them that there's always room for them here if all else fails. 0'4

Balancing Act

The small restaurant had a piano player who drank rather steadily between selections. He was such a bad musician that one of the regular customers finally commented on it.

"Boy, that guy is terrible!"

"Well, he never could hit all the right notes."

"Then why does he play the piano?"

"Because he learned at a very early age that you can't balance a glass of beer on a fiddle!"

Hanging's No Cure for Murder

by Wilf Nussey, Winnipeg Tribune Staffer and Don Lobb

The death sentence, says Canada's top campaigner for prison reform, "is a brutal and negative approach to a severe problem."

Hard-eyed, aggressive Bill McGrath wants capital punishment abolished in this country. As secretary of the Canadian Corrections Association, he is one of the most powerful voices against it.

Some 30 countries and six American states have scrapped the death penalty according to McGrath.

"Capital punishment does not reduce the incidence of murder." He said that murderers are rarely men with criminal records, they are usually 'one-shot men.'

Many kill in the heat of temper, but those who deliberately expect to get away with it. Hanging doesn't deter.

Turning to the penal system he said Canada urgently needs more open prisons where the accent is on curing criminals, not punishing them.

"We have been very naive in the past in assuming that if you send a person to prison, you are protecting the community," he said.

But convicts are often as dangerous to society when they leave prison as when they were sent in, he added.

Open prisons with minimum restrictions but careful segregation between newcomers and old offenders should be set up all over Canada, Mr. McGrath urged.

Some have been built, but not enough. One of the best examples, he said, is the Bowden institution in Alberta, where young men chosen for their intelligence and interest are given vocational training in a congenial environment.

Correction services should be carefully planned and far more widely used in

Canada than at present, he said. Criminals must, if at all possible, be so rehabilitated that they can return to their communities.

"If you deny a man these privileges you make it inevitable that he goes back into a life of crime."

When he visited Manitoba institutions in 1956, Mr. McGrath said this province was one to two years behind most other provinces in prison reform.

Since then Manitoba has made big strides with the appointment of a director of corrections and the setting up of an adult probation service, the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Society and a branch of the federal remission service.

"But any improvements here are very recent" he added bluntly.

Main purpose of his trip is to get as many government and other representatives to attend the Congress of Correctiveness to be held in Vancouver in spring this year as possible.

On a flying visit to the penitentiary February 4, Mr. McGrath enlarged on his opinions as stated in The Tribune, for the benefit of Mountain Echoes.

He added, in speaking of capital punishment, that it seems in many ways that hanging is a test case for our whole approach to penology. It serves as a test of whether we can approach the problem objectively and intelligently, rather than on the basis of tradition or personal impressions.

"Most arguments for the retention of the death penalty are based on personal impressions and these, even on the part of experienced people, are seldom dependable," he said. "We must learn to depend on objective facts as in the physical sciences in connection with

I am not responsible for the success or failure of any cause, but I am responsible for my own best efforts in that cause—Socrates.

hanging, facts based on the experiences of countries which have abolished capital punishment. Their opinion is that capital punishment is no deterrent."

In discussing institutional care of prisoners, Mr. McGrath stated that the long delay in implementing the recommendations of the Fauteaux Report has meant that across the country authorities are hesitant about beginning construction programs.

Because the report recommended that the federal government be responsible for all prisoners serving over six months it is difficult to formulate long range plans. No one knows which of the governments will be responsible for how many men.

Mr. McGrath feels that this question should be settled as soon as possible so the various governments can embark on a coordinated and modern construction program.

"A number of the provinces have gone a long way with their construction programs," he stated. "British Columbia has a new institution at Haney and a Borstal system unit at New Haven. They also operate four forestry camps. These various types of confinement provide a range of selection of institutional treatment which gives the inmate a kind of placement that keeps security arrangements at a minimum, in view of his readiness to use open settings."

He pointed to the new institution at Bowden, Alberta, and a second institution north of Calgary in the same province as examples of the advances being made in institutional care.

"Other provinces also have plans for a variety of institutions, but unfortunately these must wait on the implementation of the Fauteaux Report recommen-

endations."

He expressed the opinion that the provinces and the federal government were presently at an impasse. Each of them realizing that institutional construction is necessary, hesitate to begin the work since they are uncertain which of them will eventually be called upon to administer the system.

"Even provinces that have undertaken construction of institutions realize that these new facilities may be transferred from provincial to federal administration," he said.

In dealing with treatment, Mr. McGrath stated that the most efficient cure for crime is a prison with a minimum of restrictions and regimentation. Here the inmate can be trained to live a full and law abiding life.

Added to this, he felt that a parole system that would release prisoners when they are psychologically "ready" is the obvious answer.

In the matter of employment for released prisoners, Mr. McGrath feels that employers should be encouraged to aid in the rehabilitation program by using the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Society to find employees. He stated that experience elsewhere has proved that there is very little risk involved through the use of these channels.

He reported some 450 penologists had attended an earlier meeting of the Corrections Associations held in Montreal last year, and that as large a number are expected to attend the Vancouver meeting.

"Warden C. E. DesRosiers attended the last meeting," he said, "and so did other top officials from the province. I expect the same interest to be shown at this conference."

John Howard Chief Outlines Aims Purposes Of New Organization

"The John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Society aims at the rehabilitation of men and women released from penal institutions in Manitoba, but more than that we also intend to carry out research into the causes, effects and possible cures of crime and at present are deeply concerned in welfare work with families of men and women under sentence," Kent Howard, Executive Director of the newly formed prisoner's aid association told a meeting of the junior psycho therapy group January 28, here in Stony Mountain.

Mr. Howard clarified the meaning of the word 'rehabilitation' by stating that to him it meant getting a man back to the point where he can get along and develop the kind of life he wants without having to resort to criminal activities.

He explained that this is a big job and one that required a tremendous amount of planning. He believes that the first and most important step is a cooperative agreement between prisoners and case workers, so that investigations into the needs of the men due for release will be on hand and a planned release program may be worked out.

"We are very fortunate," said Mr. Howard, in that we have recently added Jim Hunter to our staff. Mr. Hunter is a war-blinded veteran who has been in the social work field in Saskatchewan and brings to the job vital experience."

"Mr. Hunter will visit here each week in an effort to get to know the people who will be released requiring assistance. If we can find out just what assistance the individual needs to help him re-establish himself, we can plan a program that will be effective in helping him get back on his feet. Mr. Hunter's task is to learn what he can of the inmate's problems, and the success of the whole program depends upon one thing; the cooperation of the men of this institution," stated Mr. Howard. He then opened the meeting to questions from the floor.

Q. Have we two John Howard Societies?

A. No. The John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Society, of which I am Executive Director is the only recognized society in the province.

Q. What do you know of the new parole setup?

A. Only what I read in the papers. No more than you do, actually.

Q. Will your organization be supervising men on Ticket of Leave?

A. Yes, that will be part of our work, although I believe that men leaving this institution are allowed to choose for themselves the organization or person they wish to have as supervisor.

Q. If this is the case, why do you suppose you have not been notified of the changes in the parole or release department?

A. This may be an oversight, or the mail may have gone to the old address as has been the case in other matters.

Q. Will Judge F.A.E. Hamilton still be supervisor of parolees here in Manitoba?

A. I don't know, but as I have said, it is entirely up to the individual. If he wants Mr. Hamilton as supervisor, I believe he may act in that capacity.

Q. What is the employment situation at present?

A. I have been in touch with a number of employers and have had some successful placements. However, the general employment picture is very bad right now. The employers whom I have contacted have been very cooperative, and don't have any reservations about employing releasees.

Q. Would you supply transportation to another province for a man who has a job to go to?

A. Yes, if he can show us that he actually has employment. If however, he only thinks he may get a job in another province, we are unable to finance his trip. We must have an assurance that the job is really there for him.

Q. In the event that a man has no employment when he is released, what can your organization offer him?

A. We endeavor to help him acquire whatever support or benefits are available to him from the community. This is not as straightforward as it may sound, since we can only ask, not demand, that the community assist. We have received some wonderful cooperation though from all communities with whom we have come in contact.

Q. Does your organization intend to support the British Columbia John Howard Society's efforts to have certain groups of prisoners made eligible for unemployment insurance benefits?

A. We will quite naturally support any action that will benefit prisoners here or elsewhere. However, we have only been on the job a month and most of that time has been spent outfitting our office, selecting staff and contacting agencies from whom we will require assistance.

Q. Is it true that you intend to organize an Ex-Cons Anonymous group here?

A. I don't know how or where you get your information, this has been kept under wraps, but your information is correct. At present we have a member from the Montreal group working here and he is doing well. Ex-Convicts Anonymous is a good way to meet the men and learn their problems. We hope it is a success.

Mr. Howard came to Manitoba as Executive Director late in 1957, when a group of Winnipeg residents interested in assisting released prisoners succeeded in forming the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Society to replace the now-defunct Prisoners' Welfare Association. The P. W. A. had for many years failed to meet its responsibilities to the community or the released prisoners.

Read The Want Ads

Job-wanted ad in Edmonton, Alberta, paper: "Back East they say, 'Go West young man.' Well, I'm here. Now what?"

Ad in the New York Times: "Will sell one Opera Seat, subscription, second row orchestra. Monday evenings; very accessible to exit."

From Your Weekly Guide to Cape Cod: "ARGYLE SOCK FINISHER—You begin'em, I finish'em. You get the credit. Confidential."

From the Bremen, Ind., Enquirer: "WANTED--man to work eight hours daily, five days a week, to replace one who didn't."

For-sale ad in the Wayne, Pa., Suburban and Wayne Times: "Complete 30-volume set Encyclopedia Americana. New 1948. Never used—my wife knows everything."

Paul Grosn
George Rezn



Ray Moga, Bob McMillan, Bern Black, Eddie Sersen, Monty Levine Sparkle



"When Winnipeg musicians get tired of the restrictions placed upon them by circumstances or their employers, they come out to the Penitentiary Stage and blow the kinks out," says Rancho band-leader and Western Canada's finest trumpet-man Paul Grosney, "The welcome we get always makes us feel we should come back more often."

Tuesday, January 28, Paul brought some of his talented buddies with him and together they staged a welcome and wonderful one-hour show for our benefit.

Simmering Eddie Sersen on drums, Bob McMullen alto sax, Monty Levine, string bass, George Reznick, piano, Ray Moga, electric guitar, and Paul with his golden trumpet were joined by Bernie Black for the show.

Featuring Paul, Bob and Ed, they got rolling with "The Man I Love." George worked "Tangerine" with Ed, Monty and Ray backing; Paul belted "St. Louis Blues," Bernie Black, emceeing the show and currently featured at the Airport Hotel's Constellation Room (via Toronto,) did a couple of novelties and then Ed Sersen gave All Star "Perdido" a Krupa rideout that really rocked the joint.

"Don't get Around Much Anymore" given the Paul Grosney treatment never sounded better; Body and Soul with Bob featured, and as a wrapup, "Fine and Dandy" with Bernie, sitting in at piano concluded a really talented performance. THE WELCOME MAT IS ALWAYS OUT.

A Dread Disease

By Pat Saito

From the beginning of time, mankind the world over has been plagued by cancer, tuberculosis and and leprosy. These three diseases have exacted a heavy toll of lives over the centuries. Learned doctors have long searched for a cure to these diseases, and while they have not as yet come up with a definite cure, they have succeeded in reducing the ravages of these diseases to a minimum.

But there is still another disease for which no cure has been found. This disease takes an equally heavy toll in lives. It has wrecked a countless number of homes and ruined many people's lives. It has become a tremendous financial burden on the economy of the country.

This disease strikes everywhere. It is found in every part of the world. It is not discriminatory. People who are rich and people who have little wealth may become afflicted with this cursed disease. It has no preference for any age group since it strikes both young and old.

What is this terrible disease? It is the disease called "Crime."

For crime is a disease, every bit as devastating and fearsome as any other. Various cures have been tried in an effort to stamp out the disease. All to no avail.

We are familiar with some of the attempted cures; cures such as amputations of hands or heads, or placing the afflicted in isolation.

The lash was once thought to be an excellent cure, as was the practice of killing the diseased parties. Unfortunately, this practice, death, is still carried out under certain circumstances.

As the world progressed and people became more civilized the isolation method was found to be the most humane of all the cures and is now universally accepted.

The period of isolation depends upon the severity of the case. If the disease is not too far advanced in a person, he may be isolated a short time only. If the same person contracts the disease again after his release, he is confined for a much longer period.

A diseased person who has been in isolation two or more times is called a recidivist. (Or he may be classed as an incurable.) In that case, he will be confined to a place of isolation away from the rest of society and there he must stay until he dies or until the 'powers-that-be' pronounce him cured.

As anyone knows, malaria cannot be eliminated by catching the anopheles mosquito and shutting it up in a box.

Can this disease of crime be eliminated by locking up a person wracked by the disease and promptly forgetting about him? The answer should be obvious.

In order to eliminate malaria, it is necessary to go directly to the swamps, the home of the mosquito, there to try to find a way of stamping it out.

This then should be the method used to combat crime. A search should be un-

dertaken to find the source and causes before a cure is attempted. To find the breeding ground as it were, and eradicate them.

Crime flourishes best in slum areas, in homes wrecked by marital strife, in any environment that is not conducive to leading a clean life. But this is not always the case, for as we stated earlier, this disease is not discriminatory, it will also flourish and grow in the best of homes.

What then is the answer?

If it grew only in slum areas the solution would be simple, as these areas could be done away with. But we cannot do away with homes of the well-to-do can we?

However, we can try to find the motives, the underlying causes that turn a man to crime. Once these causes are known, a cure can be started.

People who have the disease of crime—or criminals—as they are popularly called, are difficult to cure. No two criminals are alike in their make-up. So, as in dealing with other complex diseases, specialists must be found to deal with the crime disease.

It is a known fact that a person must be more than just a doctor if he is to work miracles in curing a person of a difficult disease. He must be a specialist in the particular field of disease that afflicts the patient. Too often, “quacks” or incompetent men are given the job.

Until the day arrives and society realizes that crime is a disease and has to be treated as such by properly trained specialists, not even the first stage of the program to rid the world of this disease will be accomplished.

This is a warning to society. Unless steps are taken to rid your city, or your community, of this disease, YOU may be the next victim.

Psychologist Compares Penal Systems

The junoir psycho-therapy class learned January 28, that for all the good reports concerning the British penal system, there is much about the Canadian system if not in this institution in others that is better than the present one in England when Dr. W. A. Norton, staff psychologist at Deer Lodge Veteran's Hospital, and former social worker in London's dock area remand goals, spoke to the meeting during a brief visit here.

Dr. Norton stated that although British prisoners generally serve shorter terms, they nevertheless suffer by comparison with Canadian prisoners in the matter of trade training and pay.

“In England magistrates generally allow the first offender to serve his sentence on probation, an area of penology not widely used in Manitoba,” he said. “The second offender may enter an open camp and if he continues to break the law and appear for sentence he is placed in institutions with closer security. He might eventually be sentenced to preventive detention, similar to conviction and sentence under the Habitual Criminal Act here.”

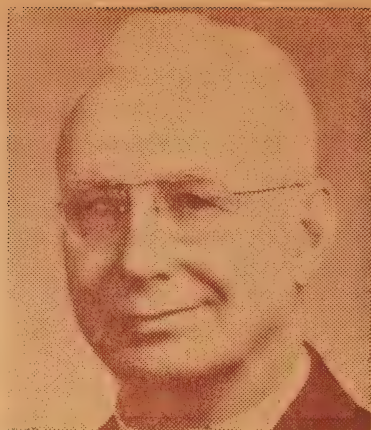
Dr. Norton pointed out that preventive detention terms range from seven to 14 years, while Canada has no definite terms for those sentenced as habituals.

He reported that 70 per cent of offenders in Britain never repeat.

Meet 'The Padre'

WRITERS WORKSHOP Production

"The best congregations I have ever had," says Reverend George W. McNiell D.D., Protestant Chaplain at Stony Mountain, "have been men in unnatural circumstances. The first were soldiers on active duty. The second my men here at Stony Mountain."



Rev. McNiell began his ministry here following his discharge from the Fort Gary Horse in 1946. In the 11 years he has been Chaplain, some 2,200 men have come and gone from the institution and regardless of their religious leanings, they found a firm friend in the silver-haired United Church Minister.

"The Padre," as he is affectionately known throughout the institution, served in two wars. During the 1914-18 war he enlisted as a private, and during the Second World War, served as Chaplain to the Fort Gary Horse. In both wars he saw active duty, and thus is familiar with the emotional strain of men who are placed in conditions that are abnormal. It is toward easing these tensions that the Padre directs his work here.

Two of the Padre's pet projects are the New Dawn Group of Alcoholics Anonymous and Citizen's Forum. He was instrumental in organizing both groups, because as he puts it, "If a man can obtain a clear picture of himself while he is here, and an understanding of God, he has come a long way toward preparing himself for a better life upon his release,"

He organized Citizen's Forum a number of years ago as a small discussion group and over the years it has grown until today more than 100 inmates attend the meetings held each Sunday morning following church service in the Protestant Chapel. He arranges for speakers from all walks of life and the subjects they cover are as diversified as the occupations of the speakers themselves.

His work with the Alcoholics Anonymous group began almost eight years ago. From a group of 12 original members, this organization has grown to include almost 60 men. The Padre has always been the Honorary Sponsor of the New Dawn group, and working with members from free-world groups, has been directly responsible for the successful re-entry to a useful life of many men long listed as "incorrigibles"

In addition to the tremendous amounts of work he contributes weekly to these two groups, the Padre also finds time to assist the Mountain Echoes in contacting firms for assistance of one kind and another, conducts his weekly church services, and is always available for personal interviews.

Born near Killarney, Man., November 3 1895, Reverend McNiell is married and the father of three children. One son has followed in his footsteps as a minister, one daughter is a social worker and his other daughter is in the final year of training as a nurse.

'Faithful'

Father Bedford

WRITERS WORKSHOP Production

Since 1940, Wardens have come and gone and with the exception of two life termers, the prison population has completely changed. But through these 17 years one man, Reverend Father H. J. Bedford, S.J., has held his post, steadily ministering to the spiritual needs of approximately 120 men of the Roman Catholic faith who worship in the calm, shining chapel on the second floor of the west wing.



The 52-year-old Chaplain's first acquaintance with prison inmates began in 1938 at Kingston, Ontario, where in addition to teaching at Regiopolis College, he substituted as prison Chaplain at Collins Bay Penitentiary.

Before teaching at Kingston, he completed his final year of theological training at Auriesville, New York.

He was ordained a Jesuit Priest at Montreal in 1936 after completing 13 years of a 15-year preparatory training which began in 1923 in Guelph, Ontario.

Born and raised in Guelph, Father Bedford first attended the St. Stanislaus Parochial School there and graduated to Guelph Collegiate, from which he was matriculated in 1922.

Having decided that the priesthood would be his vocation, he entered the Jesuit Novitiate in 1923 as a postulant, accepting the vows of the order following his second year of probationary training.

An additional two-year course in the classics terminated his training there and he sailed to England in 1927 to enrol at Heythrop Seminary for a three-year course in Philosophy and the Sciences.

He returned to Montreal in 1930, and for three years taught Latin, Greek, English and History at Loyola College, leaving Loyola to complete four years training in Sacred Scriptures, Dogmatic and Moral Theology, and Sacred History at Montreal's College of the Immaculate Conception.

He came to Manitoba on a Sunday in 1940, after 15 years of successive study, to succeed Father DesLauriers as Prison Chaplain at Stony Mountain, and celebrated his first Mass in the Roman Catholic Chapel.

In addition to his duties in the prison, Father Bedford has also ministered to some 50 families who are members of St. Joseph's Parish Church in the village outside the walls for the entire seventeen years. He recently succeeded in rebuilding the parish church and has always found time away from his duties to aid the inmates here and the his parishoners outside the walls with their activities outside the church.

He travels to the penitentiary from his residence at St. Paul's College in Winnipeg daily.



On the Light Side



A lovely female zebra was making a survey of the animal kingdom, just out of curiosity. She approached a cow and asked, "What are you doing here?" The cow answered, "To supply the world with milk."

A little farther on she came across a hen, "What are you here for?" she asked. The hen answered, "To lay eggs for the breakfast tables of the world."

Farther on, she encountered a pig. She asked, "Why are you here?" The pig answered, "To give meat to the hungry stomachs of the world."

At last she came to a huge black bull milling in an open field. After studying him for some time in silence, she said, "What in the world are you here for?" The bull looked up and bellowed, "Just take off those crazy striped pajamas and I'll show you!"

Seamus and Sean, while touring Switzerland, got caught in a sudden Alpine blizzard. They had given up hope of being rescued when suddenly a St. Bernard dog came bounding through the snow, a cask of brandy fastened to his collar.

"Glory be!" cried Sean, "there comes man's best friend to the rescue."

"Aye, you're right," said Seamus, "and look at the big dog with it!"

-Irish Digest, Dublin.

Officer: (To man driving the wrong way on a one way street) Hey, where do you think you are going?"

Driver: I don't know where this road goes, but I must be late as everyone else is coming back.

First Farmer: I've got a freak on my place. A two legged calf.

Second Farmer: Yeah, he came over to see my daughter last night.

New Hand: Yes sir, at my last job I had two hundred people under me.

Employer: You don't say so.

New Hand: Yes I was cutting the grass in the graveyard.

Boy: Dad, did you go to Sunday School when you were a boy?

Dad: Yes son, I went every Sunday.

Boy: Now do you see mom? It won't do me any good either.

The older generation thought nothing of getting up at six in the morning. The younger generation doesn't think too much of it either.

An old Scotch guide returned from taking the new minister on a grouse-shooting trip over the moors and sank wearily into his chair before the fire.

"Here is a cup of hot tea for you, Angus," said his wife. "And is the new minister a good shot?"

The old fellow puffed his pipe a bit, then answered slowly, "Aye, a fine shot he is - but 'tis marvelous indeed how the Lord protects the birds when he's shooting."

Dale Carnegie Students Show Marked Improvement In Class

Twenty-one inmates pulled topics from a hat, and with only sixty seconds in which to prepare, delivered a brief talk at the fifth session of the Dale Carnegie Course presently being conducted each Saturday afternoon in the schoolroom at Stony Mountain Penitentiary.

Four weeks earlier, Professor Jack Nesbitt, head of the Dairy Science Department of the University of Manitoba and Dale Carnegie Public Speaking instructor for the Winnipeg region, told the inmates, "I know you are very nervous now, but most of your fears will vanish. In a few weeks, each of you will come up here, and without advance preparation, will be able to speak on a subject chosen at random. You will not only speak on the subject, but will enjoy doing so."

Professor Nesbitt's prediction was correct. The students have developed self confidence and the ability to 'think on their feet', and a time limit for talks now has to be enforced in order that all members of the class may have the opportunity to speak.

The fourteen-session-course, which began Jan. 11, is the first to be held in this institution, and has been made possible through the kindness and the efforts of Alf Gray, Dale Carnegie sponsor for the Winnipeg area; Professor Nesbitt, who is conducting the classes; Teacher-Librarian J.D. Weir, who alternates W. Sweet in assisting Professor Nesbitt during each session; Al Wiley, well known sportsman and Dale Carnegie Sale Course instructor for the Winnipeg area; Warden C.E. DesRosier and other members of the Administration.

The cost to a person taking this course "outside" would range from \$115 to \$130 depending on locale. Through the co-operation of Mr Gray, Professor Nesbitt and the Dale Carnegie Organization, the course is being supplied in the institution free of charge. A little mental arithmetic will show that this amounts to approximately \$2,500 in free instruction. This figure can be estimated, but it would be difficult to evaluate in dollars and cents what is gained from having taken this course.

This course involves much more than public speaking. It is designed to develop courage and confidence, leadership ability, improved human relations, an improved memory and control over worry. The supplied literature includes "How To Win Friends And Influence People" "How To Stop Worrying And Start Living", "Public Speaking and Influencing Men In Business" and a number of booklets on speaking and human relations. Reading assignments are given each week and enthusiasm is so high that many of the students completed the reading assignments for the course before the fifth session was held.

At each session awards are made to outstanding members of the class. To date, enscribed eversharp pencils have been awarded at each session for the best speech, the most improvement, and achievement. Winners in the first two categories are decided by class vote, while the achievement winner is selected by Professor Nesbitt. Competition for the awards is keen, and with the whole class improving rapidly, "photo finishes" are common.

The first five sessions indicate the class will be a complete success and a vote of thanks goes to all those who have made it possible.



Local News In Brief



Shirley, Provost, Jackson Win Election

In a well-handled election to fill three seats on the Inmate Welfare Committee January 27, 374 of a possible 387 voters gave clear majority support to Larry Shirley, Raoul Provost, and Al Jackson.

They took office February 18, replacing Dick Moisan, Lou Kapitan and interim member Raoul Provost, Provost having been appointed to complete the year in a seat vacated by Teddy Horbas upon his discharge in December.

Shirley topped the poll with 254 votes, Provost polled 202 and Jackson 176 votes capture the three positions, winning over seven other nominees. Vic Siebold was fourth with 91, Mike Toker next with 73, Don Dodds had 72, Ernie Mitchell 68, Mitch Herman 61, Cecil Allan 44, and Steve Bodnarchuk 36.

The newly-elected committee will hold office for one year.

Monty Cops Second A.C.T. Title

For the second consecutive year, Monty has captured the Associated Canadian Travellers "Search for Talent" title in the competition staged here January 11 and aired over CJOB in Winnipeg. Lead baritone in the Protestant choir, Monty's rendition of "Wagon Wheels" earned him the title over six other inmate contestants who were grouped within eight votes of him.

Dyment Joins Select "20-Pint" Group

Bert Dyment received notification February 14, in the form of an illuminated scroll bearing the signature of Governor General Vincent Massey, that he has entered the select group of some 12, local donors who have made more than 20, contributions to the Red Cross Blood Donor Clinics which visit the penitentiary three times yearly.

Death Sentence Commuted

The death sentence imposed on Gerrld Thomas Campbell, 23, in the knife-slaying of his wife has been commuted to life imprisonment. Campbell had been sentenced to hang following his conviction at Sault Ste. Marie. A second slayer sentence to hang, Thomas Arthur LaPlante, died on the gallows Jan. 17 th.

Grant Memorial Church Group Holds Service

Seven young men from Grant Memorial Church in Winnipeg visited the Penitentiary Sunday, January 25 and provided a song service for inmates here.

A splendid vocal quartette, Don Wiberg, Jake Neudorf, Harvey and Ron Zink, accompanied on the piano by Richard Schirmacher, thrilled the local congregation with three selections.

Visiting trombonist Lloyd Jersak added three solos and Ed Maza preached the brief sermon.



Wi' Stane N' Besame



"With Stane'n Besame" is the way the Scotsman credited with beginning the sport describe curling, but the Swiss call it a "kind of shuffleboard on ice" and both parties would probably agree that no matter what the name, it's a great sport.

History repeated itself here in Stony Mountain when a group of enthusiastic sportsmen worked mightily for a couple of weeks creating a sheet of ice to the proper specifications, begged the 30-pound rocks of granite and hustled brooms and then to the joy of participants and spectators alike, brought the "Roarin' Gome" back to the penitentiary for its first appearance inside the walls in 36 years.

E.E.R. Mills, or Ed as he is better known, was the moving force behind the plan. For the past five years the 72-year-old retired lawyer has worked on administrators and inmates to build a rink. He secured the rocks, one set of eight used in 1922 to curl the first game on a sheet of ice in the exact spot where the new rink stands and a second set from Stony Mountain Curling Club.

The area had been built up during the summer months as a tennis court by a group of inmates in the northwest corner of the walled yard in a narrow area as ideal a spot as could be found and volunteers put it into shape in two weeks.

It was in this spot that the penitentiary officers first laid out there ice and curled for a full season. No inmates were allowed to use the facilities in those days, but the situation is now reversed.

Warden C. E. DesRosier got the season officially underway when he opened the sheet by throwing the first rock in a contest that featured four inmates against a rink from Stonewall under the guidance of Ed Mills.

Curling a full ten ends, the Mills foursome outshot the locals by a single counter to take home an 8-7 victory. Now, with a couple of weeks practice and some cold weather, they will be invited to try their luck again and it is doubted that the loss will be repeated.

At present a fourteen rink bonspiel is slated to occupy the sheet for at least two weekends and for the first time within memory, grumbles about the approach of spring thaws are being heard about the premises.

The set of rocks, 16 in all were the gift of the Stony Mountain Curling Club and one set have been in service for considerably longer than 36 years that curling has been operating here. Eight of the were first donated to the Assinawa Curling club in 1922 by the Granite Club, a Winnipeg curling group.

They have been in continuous service since their arrival here.

After a season within the walls, Col. Cooper, then Commanding Officer of the penitentiary, had the rink moved outside the southwest corner of the walls and this open-air rink operated for three or four seasons. The next move was into an implement shed and here curlers whooped and swept to victory until a rink was built in the village of Stony Mountain.

Minutes of the first meetings of the curling club are in the hands of Ed Mills, the sole remaining early settler of the district, who is busy writing a history of the area.

Ranger Post Perfect Record To Win Mountain Hockey Crown

In a brilliant display of authority January 25, Mountain League Rangers blasted the last place BlackHawks 6-2 to capture the league title and post a perfect record in the eight-games schedule.

Paced by the league's top point-getter, Seat Watcher, who won the scoring crown by a single point over Ibey of Canadiens, Rangers moved into the semi final best-of-three series against third place Detroit. Fika's Canadiens, on the strength of goals-for and against average hosted the cellar-dwelling Black Hawks in the other half of the semis.

Hawks proved giant killers in their half of the playoffs as they dumped the Canadiens 2-1 in an abbreviated first game and then completely submerged Canadiens with an outlandish 9-2 hammering to move into the final round in two straight games.

The top half of the semis provided the thrill side of the sports menu for the season as the evenly-matched Rangers and Detroit played to a 3-3 tie in the opener and tallied a double-shutout record by their respective netminders in the second.

In a sudden-death contest February 22, Rangers came up with the teamwork that had been a feature of their attack all season to drop Detroit by a convincing 7-2 margin.

In the middle contest which ended in a 0-0 deadlock, Hank Vivier moved into the Detroit net as a replacement for injured Stewart and played a spectacular game.

Play was inclined to be ragged as the excessively cold weather made things uncomfortable for both teams. Ranger forwards, possibly feeling that they had the game in the satchel played their worst game of the year according to observers, skating only when they could get a shot on goal and forgetting the passing and ganging attacks that had provided victory all year.

In the final game, with the chips all on the table, they got back into the swing and controlled the game throughout.

Black Hawks now meet the Rangers in a final series which appears to be in serious danger of turning into a one-game show unless the weather turns cold.

Hawks posted a sad one-victory, seven-loss record during the regular league play, but gradually built up a powerful organization through the final weeks of play.

They looked full measure for their 2-1 win in the first contest which resulted in a protest by Canadiens coach Fika.

A claim that there were 12 minutes remaining on the clock when the game concluded was disallowed when it was learned that both coaches had been given the option of playing two-30 minute periods without rest or a 30 minute period, 10-minute rest and 20-minute period game, owing to limitations controlled by security measures.

The final game in this series was strictly no-contest ending 6-2 for Hawks.

All Stars Set Junior Rangers Back 10-6 In Sound Display

Backed by the spectacular netminding of diminutive Pete Roski and paced by the sharpshooting of Harry Condon and Ibey, the revamped Stony Mountain All Stars set the Manitoba Junior Hockey League Rangers back on their heels with a soundly played 10-6 victory.

Following a series of three losses, Stars took the bit in their teeth and redeemed themselves with a will. Under the coaching of "Silver Fox" Johnny Humicky, hired to replace Raoul Provost, locals took a one-goal lead at the 9:55 mark of the first period and never looked back.

Condon of Stars broke quickly from a Ranger power play in the Star end and blasted in on Wolfe in the Ranger nets unmolested. A fient to the right side drew Wolfe and Condon flipped the puck into the net over his prostrate form.

Love put Rangers back into the game at 15:25 on a solo dash and duplicated the feat at 18:50 as the visitors took a 2-1 edge into the dressing room after the first stanza.

George Mitchell evened it up for Stars on a McDonald and Francis relay at 3:30 in the second, and Condon got his second marker on a relay from Ruck at 5:01 to move the count to 3-2.

Ledingham nailed the equalizer from Brown at 9:08 to end the second period scoring, and McKenzie from Richardson took the face-off in to score at the :21 second mark of the final session to give Rangers a 4-3 lead.

Scat Watcher tallied a screen shot for Stars to knot the count at 4-4 at 3:00 but Love racked in his hat trick marker at 5:30 for Rangers and they had it to do over again.

Ibey relayed a Ruck passout into the Ranger twine at 8:48 with Malekoff replying for Rangers at 9:02 and that ended the Ranger threats.

Condon at 11:15 unassisted, Ruck from Moisan, Ibey from Condon and Scat Watcher again tallied in rapid succession for the Stars to completely overpower the visitors in the homestretch.

In two earlier contests All Stars dropped a pair of decisions to Winnipeg Bruins and Great West Life Insurancemen.

Bruins are slated to match shots with locals again if ice conpitions allow. Stars stopped them 8-6 in the first meeting of the two clubs, but the Winnipeg crew's Kaiser blew hot in the return match for six goals that paced his mates to a convincing 16-6 win. Now the two managers are mapping strategy for the rubber match.

Insurancemen made it two straight over the Stars when they racked up locals by an 11-5 margin after an earlier 9-7 win.

BASKETBALL RETURNS

Strong St. Paul Crew Triumphs

A strong, young squad from St. Paul's college, displaying a fast breaking attack and all the necessary shots brought basketball back to the penitentiary on Sunday February 23, as they dumped an undertrained local All-Star aggregation 54-30 before a cheering crowd in the prison dome.

The undersized concrete floor took the edge off the Maroon running game and proved favorable to the Star shotmakers who were conditioned to the limitation of the floor.

Goldie Goldsmith paced the All Star attack with an even dozen points on some fine lay-up shots. The remaining points for the local squad were split among six players with only Ducharme Sherbo connecting more than one. Allan, Andrushko Klan and Caithness netted one apiece.

St. Paul's moved into a 16-10 first quarter lead as Ree Day hit for three baskets, Martell potted two and singletons were netted by Ralph Zwaron, Paul Reznowski, and Mike Dennehy.

Goldsmith with three, Ducharme and Sherbo with singletons took care of the local points.

In a slower second period the visitors moved into a 22-14 lead on shots by Martell, Ken Nieman and Wayne Pucci while Andrushko and Caithness netted one each for the All Stars.

Coach Ron (Pepi) Latourelle, an off-season football hero with the Western Canadian professional football champion Winnipeg Blue Bombers, shuffled his lines skillfully following the rest period and his maroon squad connected for 14 points in the third quarter while local hoopsters hit for a short four.

Buckets by Martell, Nieman(2) Dennehy, Zwaron, Rene Bourgeault and Rich Hoeschen accounted for the St. Paul points and Ducharme with a pusher and Allan netting Goldsmith's rebound were the only replies All Stars could manage.

Martell again, hitting for three baskets to move his day's count to 14 points and singles by Day and Mark Wheaton ended the Maroon output in the final quarter. Day's counter gave him eight from the floor for the day, Nieman had six, Dennehy, Zwaron, four each and two pointers went to Pucci, Bourgeault, Wheaton and Hoeschen.

Martell, Howie McMillan, Day, Dennehy, Bourgeault, Zwaron, Pucci and Reznowski each netted one free throw.

Goldsmith matched his first period output in the final canto as he dropped three shots through the cords, Klan counted once and Sherbo got his second of the game to complete the All Star scoring.

The game marked the first visit by an outside basketball squad in five years. Father Connolly, S.J., manager of the team, floored a 15-man squad, but in an effort to even up the contest, provided the All Stars with a coach. Ken McKinnon, watching his charges in action for the first time, wasted little of the game before he shuffled his charges into some semblance of a team.

He has offered to come out to the penitentiary to instruct and drill the local squad and is expected to floor a more uniform crew for the next contest.

Refereeing the tilt were Frank Cvitkovitek and Gerry Mackie, who also visited with the St. Paul group and ran a fast, clean contest.



Tale Of Nine Irishmen

Perhaps the greatest and most astounding reformation of first offenders the world has ever known happened within the Young Irish Disorders, in Ireland, in 1848, when nine men were captured and convicted of treason against Her Majesty Queen Victoria. John Mitchell, Thomas McGee, Richard O'Gorman, Morris Lyenne, Charles Duffy, Terence McManus, Patrick Donahue, Thomas Meager and Micheal Ireland ALL WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH! Passionate protests from all over the world forced Queen Victoria to commute the sentence to transportation to Australia.

In 1874 word reached the astounded Queen that Sir Charles Duffy who had just been elected Prime Minister of Australia, was the same Charles Duffy who had been transported 26 years before. On the Queen's request the records of the rest of the transported men were revealed and this was discovered: Thomas Francis Meager, Governor of Montana; Terence McManus, Brigadier-General, United States Army; Patrick Donahue, Brigadier-General, United States Army; Richard Gorman, Governor of Newfoundland; Morris Lyenne, Attorney-General of Australia; in which office Micheal Ireland succeeded him; Thomas Darcy McGee, Member of Parliament for Montreal and Minister of Agriculture; and John Mitchell a prominent New York politician. He was the father of Mayor John Parry Mitchell.





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